

New Whisk Broom.

The motorist who often has the prodding experience of having his clothes spattered with mud will appreciate the new whisk broom which a clever inventor has just brought out. In the handle there is a short, stubby brush made of stiff bristles. This will remove the stubborn spots with a few strokes. One need not be afraid of wearing the material thin or fraying by using this brush. The other end is just an ordinary whisk broom.

The Building of Life.

Life is a building. It rises slowly day by day, through the years. Every new lesson we learn lays a block on the edifice which is rising silently within us. Every experience, every touch of another life on ours, every influence that impresses us, every book we read, every conversation we have, every act of our commonest days, adds something to the invisible building.—J. R. Miller.

Snakes for Protection.

A London scientist has suggested that the custom of keeping house snakes, so prevalent in the tropics, now and in all sections of the world in ancient days, be revived as a precaution against rats that are now proved to be the vehicles of plague germs. The snake is regarded as a much surer exterminator of rats than either terriers or cats.

Value of Wisdom.

It was remarked by Seneca that a wise man is provided for occurrences of every kind; the good he controls; the bad he vanquishes; in prosperity he betrays no presumption, and in adversity he feels no despondency. The wisdom he possesses enables him to bear up with heroism under all reverses.

Fish as Brain Food.

The saying that fish is the best brain food comes of an old tongue-winding years ago saying: "Thought is impossible without phosphorus." So a Swiss chemist, knowing that fish contained phosphorus, put two and two together, and brought forth a saying that will never die.

Kingly Titles.

Until the year 1800 the English kings were also called kings of France, although the last continental possession was lost during the reign of Mary. Until the French revolution of 1789 the French kings styled themselves, among other things, kings of Jerusalem.

Unique Tomb Ornamentation.

Maspero, in his "Dawn of Civilization," tells of a rich Egyptian noble who lived more than 3,000 years ago and whose splendid fruit, flower and vegetable garden, formally plotted and laid out, was described upon his tomb.

Would Save Street Space.

An automobile man has calculated that in New York city if motor vehicles alone were used there would be a saving of three hundred miles of street space, now occupied by larger horse-drawn vehicles. This is about one-third of the total space.

All in Imagination.

If a man were to place himself in an attitude to bear manfully the greatest evil that could be inflicted on him, he would suddenly find that there was no evil to bear.—Henry D. Thoreau.

Subject to Appeal.

The decision of a New York judge that a man is boss of his own household is probably good law, and it will stand until overruled by the real boss of the household—the wife, the cook or the baby, as the case may be.

For Rheumatism.

Mix together the juice of one lemon, a teaspoonful of salt and a pint of boiling water. Let it get cool and drink a glassful every morning before breakfast.

Worth Remembering.

A little lard oil rubbed on hardened and polished steel work which is to be drawn on a lathe over an oven-forged fire, will prevent the smoke from obscuring the tempering color.

Joyous Sensation.

One of the joyful sensations in this world is to get a little bit ahead of your work and look around a few minutes for something to do.—Aitchison Globe.

For a Sprain.

One dram oil of wormwood and a gill of alcohol. Keep the injured part wet with it until the pain abates and the inflammation is gone.

Says Uncle Eben.

"The world would run easier," said Uncle Eben, "if dar was some way of holding de investigations betw de trouble happened."

One of His Habits.

The man who is his own worst enemy always tries to blame it on somebody else.

Have a Purpose.

It is not enough to be industrious; one must be wise. What are you industrious about?—Thoreau.

Reason Why Your Ears Whistle.

Vibrations of the ear drum are communicated to the inner ear by means of three exceedingly small bones, one of which is called the stirrup. When this particular little bone is displaced, however, slightly, the patient hears sounds which are subjective, or, to use plainer terms, noises confined exclusively to the auditory apparatus and not heard by others. These sounds frequently seem like wind whistling through a crevice or a buzzing such as one hears when passing under a network of wires on a windy day. Other sounds of similar subjective origin are classified as musical. They take the form of ringing bells, trumpet blasts, organ notes and the piping of birds. Still another form conveys to the patient sounds such as frogs make as they sit on logs and like the shouts of a crowd at a ball game.

Doctor Marage, a famous French aurist, recently laid before the Academy of Science in Paris the results of his study of a thousand cases of this general sort. He has found that the nerves of the ear in certain cases maintained the conducting position which they assumed when they transmitted the sound of a ringing bell or like sound, and, like an electric button out of position, kept the vibrations from being interrupted. Other sounds were produced by the persistent excitation of the auditory nerve centers. High frequency electrical currents and vibratory massage have been used by leading specialists in the treatment of ear troubles in these several conditions, and the results have been encouraging.

European School Statistics.

There are 665,551 schools with 45,500,000 pupils in Europe, presided over by 1,119,431 teachers. According to the average, there is one teacher to every 45 scholars. Twelve years ago there was only one teacher for every 60 scholars. The number of teachers in Russia is about 135,000, while those in Germany number 168,000. In Russia there is one teacher to every 444 inhabitants, and in Germany there is one teacher in 367. In England there are 177,000 teachers employed, which allows one teacher to every 231 inhabitants. In Germany there are three illiterates to each 1,000 of population, while in England there are ten. The most illiterates are to be found in Russia, where there are 817 to every 1,000 inhabitants. In Germany 68 per cent of the attendance at the schools is composed of children between the ages of five and fifteen; in Russia the average is only twenty-seven per cent.

The Smallest Pension.

Great Britain's pension system is as liberal as may be, considering the vast number of persons carried on both the military and the civil lists; but in one case the record for smallness of payment has undoubtedly been established. Various factors enter into determining the amount to be paid sailors, and these factors so combined against one old salt that it was found that he could draw a pension of not any more than four pence—say, eight cents—a year.

Promptly in each quarter day there comes an official communication transmitting the amount due, in the form of postage stamps, and he is granted leave of absence in order that he may convert this into money at the post office. Then, after the official manner of sailors, he proceeds to "blow" the entire amount.

The Royal Oak.

The actual tree into which King Charles vanished was hacked to pieces within a few years by relic hunters, and the present royal oak at Boscombe is merely a descendant. A salver made from the original royal oak is still possessed by Oxford university, and countless chairs, tables, altars, picture frames and snuff boxes claim to be made out of the same sacred material. Charles II. intended to commemorate his escape at Boscombe by establishing a new order of "Knights of the Royal Oak," but thought best "not to keep awake animosities." The name of the "Royal Oak" has been preserved in the navy since 1664. The first ship to bear this historic name met with an ignominious fate, being burned by the Dutch when they came up the Medway in 1667.

Most Northerly Coal Mine.

According to La Nature, the most northerly coal mine in the world is that of the Arctic Coal company (an American concern) at Advent Bay, on the east coast of Spitzbergen. The coal crops out at the surface of the ground several hundred feet above sea level, and is brought down to the harbor by a funicular railway. The company has about 150 men at work, chiefly Norwegians, who remain on the spot all the year, although Advent Bay is blocked by ice and inaccessible to vessels for eight months. About 6,000 tons was taken out last year, but the maximum output has not yet been reached. The chief market for this coal is Norway, which has no coal mines of its own.

To Prevent Premature Interment. Prof. Anthony De Chodanski of Dresden has been granted a patent at Washington for an apparatus the subject of which is to provide a safeguard against burial alive. The apparatus consists of an airtight chamber, with air pump attachment and a glass door in top. When a body is placed inside the chamber all the air is withdrawn, leaving the body in a vacuum. It is claimed that signs of life, if there be any, are readily to be detected as the air is being pumped out of the chamber, this being due to the release of atmospheric pressure, estimated at 15 pounds to the square inch, from the body.

OUT ON THE CARPET

Express Carriers Subject of a General Investigation.

Commission Will Make Inquiry as to Reasonableness of Rates Which Petitioners Declare Are Too High.

Washington.—A thorough investigation of all the express companies in the United States affected by the interstate commerce laws has been ordered by the interstate commerce commission on its own motion.

Evidently in anticipation of this action by the commission, practically all the express companies, with the exception of one, filed new tariffs which are believed to be material reductions in rates. It was said that it would require several months to compare these rates with those now in existence. It also was announced that the filing of the new rates would not affect the proposed investigation in any way.

More than a year ago a number of the leading commercial organizations of the country petitioned the commission for a general investigation into the rates and methods of the express companies, and in its recent order, the commission says that the inquiry is ordered "to determine whether such rates, classifications, regulations, or practices, or any of them, are unjust or unreasonable, or unjustly discriminatory, or unduly preferential, or prejudicial, or otherwise in violation of the provisions of said act, and to determine the manner and method in which the business of said express companies and each of them is conducted."

The following carriers are named as parties defendant in the proceeding: Adams Express company, American Express company, Borough Express company, Boston & Worcester Dispatch, Canadian Express company, Canadian Northern Express company, Dart & Co.'s Express, Day, Import & Mason's Express, Dodd & Childs' Express company, Dunlap's Express company, Earl & Prew's company, Globe Express company, Great Northern Express company, Knickerbocker Express company, Manhattan Delivery company, Morris European and American Express company, National Express company, New England Dispatch company, New England express company, New York & Boston Dispatch Express company, Northern Express company, Pacific Express company, Southern Express company, United States Express company, Wells, Fargo & Co., Westcott company, Western Express company, "and also the natural persons above named and each of them who are engaged in such express business under the above names."

The reduced express rates filed are said to be important only so far as they affect what are known technically as combination rates—that is, instances in which shipments are made by two companies to a final destination. Express combination rates long have been figured on a graduated scale of weights based on 100 pounds. If the rate on a 100-pound package is one dollar, for instance, by the Adams Express company, to a junction point with the United States Express company, and one dollar from that junction point to the shipment's destination, the combined rate would be \$2. By the terms of the proposed tariffs the combined rate would be \$1.60.

By reason of varying distances and varying weights of shipments, the percentage of the reduction also varies between points of origin and points of destination, but the average reduction on combinations of graduated rates is approximately 17 per cent. So far the examination of the new tariffs filed with the commission disclosed no reductions in straight rates by single companies, except in instances where manifest injustice apparently heretofore has been done.

The proposed tariffs will be included in the inquiry instituted by the commission. If the inquiry should show that the reductions are not, in the opinion of the commission, sufficient to meet the requirements of express commerce, they undoubtedly will be further reduced.

Pens of Olden Times.

Confucius used a hair brush for a pen, and his ancestors for centuries before his time. The reed came into use for writing in the marshy countries of the Orient. It was hollow and, cut in short lengths with sharpened ends, and was some improvement on the hair pen.

Substitutes for Moss.

Moss is not used in Japan for filling mattresses or upholstering furniture. Bamboo shavings are used for such purposes, and it is perhaps as cheap as a suitable material could be. Kapok, imported from Java, is also used; it is clean, durable and sanitary.

The Child's Eyes.

Long distances cannot be treated as a pastime, as is advised for children showing a tendency to short sight, and the excellent long sight of the sailor is cited as a proof of the efficiency of habitual long-distance gazing.

Friendship Too Dainty.

"Are you going to send the Sparkler girl a wedding present?" "No, old Sparkler and I had a squabble once."

day." "That's too bad. What was the cause?" "I can't afford his friendship. He has five marriageable daughters."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Woman's Woes.

As soon as a married woman gets \$30 saved up she becomes oppressed by the thought that she is merely accumulating a fortune for the second wife to spend.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Variation of Temperature.

The variation of the temperature of the water at the equator and at the poles varies less than ten degrees in the course of the year, but between these points the variation sometimes reaches 40 degrees.

Long In One Service.

Seventy years with one firm was the record of an aged cloth worker who has just died at Trowbridge, Wilts, England. He began work when he was eight and one-half years old.

Yew Tree Centuries Old.

In the churchyard at Plymtree, Devon, England, is a yew tree whose age is calculated at 1,000 years, and which is doubtless the oldest in the country.

A Girl's Superiority.

No man loaves seems to put the over with such thorough enjoyment as a girl loolling in a hammock and reading a cheap novel.—Aitchison Globe.

HIGHWAY REFORM NEEDED

"Philosophers who have been deriding the trend of population from country to city," said Logan Waller Page, director of the United States office of public roads, "might as well have their energy, unless they are prepared to help change the conditions responsible for the migration. At the present condition are the poorly equipped roads of the country."

It is certain that the farmers do not get the use of their share of the money earned in the United States. There are now 36,000,000 people in this country and nearly one-third are farmers and their families. The products of the farm are responsible for more than one-third of the wealth and commerce of the country. No one can say, however, that one-third of this wealth is used by the farmer in improvements.

"It is due to the inactivity and lack of co-operation among the farmers that country districts have become depopulated. The 'back to the country' movement has had a considerable



Logan W. Page.

vogue at sumptuous banquets in cities, but the movement has not gotten far out of town, for the simple reason that life in the slums, despite all theories, is much more livable than life in the country.

"While fine phrases can be made in the discussion of the joy and health of labor in the open air and under the sun, it is a fact that conditions in the cities are much more healthful today than conditions in the country."

"Improper sanitation, poor drainage and poor highways in the country have brought about as great a percentage of diseases as exist in the city."

"The work that is being done toward the improvement of roads throughout the country will change this condition. Improved roads will give to the country districts the improvements enjoyed by fashionable suburbs and will improve drainage and wipe out isolation."

"In most localities life on farms inevitably becomes, as a result of hot-tempered roads, isolated and debarred of social enjoyment and pleasures and country people in some localities suffer such disadvantages that ambition is checked, energy weakened and industry paralyzed."

"The difference between good and bad roads is often equivalent to the difference between profit and loss."

SNOW STORMS

The Storm the First of the Season in Iowa and Nebraska.

Omaha, Oct. 26.—The first snow of the season began falling here at 10 o'clock this morning. Reports from Norfolk, Grand Island and other towns in Northern and Western Nebraska show that snow began falling early today.

Sioux City, Ia., Oct. 26.—The first snow of the season began falling early this morning.

TYPE OF ARTISTIC BEAUTY

MISS MARGARET HARRIS.



[Sketched from life by Hugh Stewart Campbell with analysis by author.] Nature has done wonders for this young woman. The physical perfection is most perfectly portrayed. Every line indicates grace and suppleness. This is no mere outward expression, for an animated and magnetic personality lurks behind the superficial charm of beauty. The eyes are soulful and dreamy; serious from choice, yet susceptible to much gaiety and subtle humor. A personification of sweet and wholesome young womanhood.

TYPE OF ARTISTIC BEAUTY

ELEANOR ROSSON.



[Sketched from life by Hugh Stewart Campbell with analysis by author.] A sweet face capable of much animation and asserting moods of the inner nature—subtle, yet covered by strength of character, make this an interesting study. The head dress enchants with its simplicity. The eyes are most expressive, but the chin shows a determination and latent force is easily balanced by the gentleness of the other features.

AFTER STEEL TRUST

Far-Reaching Action by Government Asks Billion Dollar Corporation and all Subsidiaries Be Dissolved.

Trenton, N. J., Oct. 26.—The Government's long-planned suit to break up the "Steel Trust" was begun here today in the United States Circuit Court. It is the most sweeping antitrust action ever brought by the Department of Justice.

The Government asks not only for the dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation, but for the dissolution of all constituent or subsidiary companies which are alleged to have combined in violation of the Sherman law to maintain, or attempt to maintain, a monopoly of the steel business.

There are six subsidiary corporations named as defendants, J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, Andrew Carnegie, Charles M. Schwab, George W. Perkins, J. H. Gary, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Henry C. Frick, Charles Steele, James Gayley, William M. Moore, J. H. Moore, Edmund C. Converse, Percival Roberts, Jr., Daniel S. Raul, Norman B. Ream, P. N. B. Widener and William P. Fawcett are named individually as defendants.

The United States Steel Corporation, Carnegie Steel Company, Carnegie Company of New Jersey, Federal Steel Company, National Steel Company, American Steel and Wire Company of New Jersey, National Tube Company, Shelby Steel Tube Company, American Tin Plate Company, American Sheet Steel Company, American Steel Hoops Company, American Bridge Company, Lake Superior Consolidated Iron Mines, all of which were organized under the New Jersey laws, the H. C. Frick Coke Company, Tennessee Coal and Iron Company and the Great Western Mining Company are named

as corporate defendants. Louis W. Hill, James N. Hill, Walter J. Hill, E. T. Nichols and J. P. Gruber are named as trustees in connection with the ore companies.

Ore Lease Called Illegal.

The Steel Company's lease of the Great Northern Railway's ore properties, which the directors of the Steel Company today formally decided to cancel is alleged to be illegal.

This action of the directors was taken but a few hours before the filing of the bill. The Government acknowledges that it was advised of the Steel Corporation's intention in this respect, but states that under the terms of the lease no cancellation would be effective until January 1, 1915 and there is no limit upon the amount or ore that can be taken out in the meantime.

Sensational allegations fairly tumbled over each other in the Government's petition, which is an equity proceeding praying for injunctions to estop continuance of the alleged monopoly, and such other relief as the court may grant.

The Steel Corporation's acquisition of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company during the panic of 1908, is declared illegal and scathingly criticized. The petition declares that E. H. Gary and Henry C. Frick misled former President Roosevelt when they told him that "but little benefit will come to the Steel Corporation from the purchase."

"The President," it says, "was not made fully acquainted with the state of affairs in New York relatives to the transaction as they existed. If they had been fully advised, he would have known that a desire to stop the panic was not the sole moving cause, but that there was also a desire and purpose to acquire the control of a company that had recently assumed a position of potential competition of great significance."